Secondary 1 Grammar
مذكرة القواعد للصف الأول الثانوي

Unit 1: Egypt's Heritage

Past Simple
الماضي البسيط

1 Use / الاستخدام

We use the Past Simple for completed actions in the past.
نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن فعل حدث وانتهى في الماضي.

★ The Egyptians **taught** the world what civilization was.

2 Form / التكوين

Affirmative / الإثبات	Negative / النفي	Question / السؤال
Subject + past form (V2)	Subject + didn't + infinitive	Did + subject + infinitive ...?
• I visited the museum yesterday. • They built many great monuments.	• I didn't visit the museum.	• Did you visit the museum?

Regular Verbs / الأفعال المنتظمة

play	→	played
visit	→	visited
work	→	worked

Irregular Verbs / الأفعال غير المنتظمة

go	→	went
see	→	saw
teach	→	taught
build	→	built

Remember
After didn't, we use the infinitive.
بعد didn't نستخدم الفعل في المصدر.

Correct: didn't visit
Incorrect: didn't visited

Short Answers
Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

3 Quick Check / تدريب سريع

He ..... to the party yesterday.
a. didn't went
b. didn't go

Remember
After did / didn't → infinitive

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Past Continuous
الماضي المستمر

1 Use / الاستخدام

We use the Past Continuous for an action in progress at a certain time in the past.

نستخدم الماضي المستمر لفعل كان مستمرا في وقت معين في الماضي.

At 2 o'clock, Sama **was returning** home.

2 Form / التكوين

Subject	Helping verb
I / He / She / It	was
You / We / They	were

Affirmative / الإثبات	Negative / النفي	Question / السؤال
Subject + was / were + V-ing	Subject + was / were + not + V-ing	Was / Were + subject + V-ing ...?
• I was studying.	• I wasn't studying.	• Were you studying?
• They were playing.	• They weren't playing.	• Was Ali sleeping?

Past Continuous = was / were + V-ing

3 Be Careful / انتبه

Incorrect: They was playing football. → Correct: They were playing football.

Incorrect: Were you studied at 9 p.m.? → Correct: Were you studying at 9 p.m.?

Unit 1: Egypt's Heritage

Past Simple vs. Past Continuous

الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر

1 Main Idea / الفكرة الأساسية

Longer action → Past Continuous

An action that was in progress at a certain time in the past.

Shorter action → Past Simple

A quick action that happened at that time.

Past Continuous + when + Past Simple

2 Examples / أمثلة

- Mr. Ramy was calling his wife when he dropped his mobile.
- I was reading when the doorbell rang.
- She was writing a poem when her pen broke.
- They were playing football when it started to rain.

3 Two Actions in Progress / حدثان مستمران

Past Continuous + while + Past Continuous

Joury was tidying her room while Adam was watching TV.

Two actions happening at the same time in the past.

4 Compare / قارن

Past Simple

I read a book yesterday.

completed action

Past Continuous

I was reading a book at 8 p.m. yesterday.

action in progress

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While – When – As – Just as – During
أدوات الربط مع الماضي

1 While / As / Just as / بينما / عندما

While / As / Just as + Past Continuous, Past Simple

While Rodayna **was going** home, she **met** her friends.

While + V-ing (when the subject is omitted)

While **watching** a movie, I **fell** asleep.

2 When & During / عندما و أثناء

When + Past Simple, Past Continuous

When Ahmed **arrived** home, mother **was serving** lunch.

During + noun / noun phrase

During the match, the player **fell** and **broke** his leg.

✓ During the match (Correct) | ✗ During playing (Incorrect)

3 Stative Verbs / أفعال لا نستخدم عادة في المستمر

Common stative verbs mentioned in the lesson:

be | love | like | want | look (= seem) | have (= possess)

Use the **simple form** when these verbs express a state.

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Unit 1: Egypt's Heritage

Unit 1 Practice

تدريبات الوحدة 1

1 A. Complete with Past Simple or Past Continuous. (SB) / أكمل

1. While I ..... (walk) home, I ..... (see) a shooting star.
2. They ..... (play) football when it ..... (start) to rain.
3. I ..... (not hear) the phone because I ..... (listen) to music.
4. She ..... (write) a poem when her pen ..... (break).
5. We ..... (watch) TV all evening yesterday.

2 B. Choose the correct tense. (SB) / اختر الزمن الصحيح

1. I (was reading / read) a book when the doorbell (rang / was ringing).
2. They (were dancing / danced) when the music (stopped / was stopping).
3. He (was driving / drove) to work when he (had / was having) an accident.
4. We (played / were playing) chess while our parents (talked / were talking).
5. I (was sleeping / slept) while my mom (cooked / was cooking).

3 C. Correct the mistakes. (SB) / صحح الأخطاء

1. She was go to school when it rained. .....
2. I didn't watching TV at 7:00 last night. .....
3. Were you studied at 9 p.m. yesterday? .....
4. They was playing football yesterday. .....
5. He didn't went to the party. .....

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Unit 2: Hands Help, Hearts Care

Should & Shouldn't

النصيحة والاقتراح

1 Should / من الأفضل / بنيغي

We use should to give advice or suggestions.

نستخدم should لإعطاء النصيحة أو الاقتراح.

Form / التركيب

Subject + should + infinitive

Examples

- You should drink enough water.
- Students should respect their teachers.

2 Shouldn't / من الأفضل ألا / بنيغي

We use shouldn't to advise someone not to do something.

نستخدم shouldn't لنصح شخص بعدم فعل شيء.

Form / التركيب

Subject + shouldn't + infinitive

Examples

- You shouldn't waste water.
- You shouldn't eat so much sugar.

3 Important / مهم

After should / shouldn't, use the infinitive without to.

Correct	I should call my friend.
Incorrect	I should calling my friend.
Incorrect	I should to call my friend.

Meaning / المعنى

should = advice / suggestion

shouldn't = negative advice

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Unit 2: Hands Help, Hearts Care

Must & Mustn't

الإلزام والمنع

1 Must / يجب

Rules and laws	→	Drivers must follow traffic rules.
Strong advice	→	You must study hard for your exams.
Warm invitation	→	You must come and try mom's cake.

Subject + must + infinitive

2 Mustn't / ممنوع لا يجب

Mustn't can express strong negative advice or prohibition, depending on context.

Strong negative advice	Prohibition
Nouran mustn't waste her time.	You mustn't smoke in a public place.

Subject + mustn't + infinitive

3 Compare / قارن

You shouldn't waste water.	→	advice
You mustn't cheat in exams.	→	prohibition / strong negative advice

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Unit 2: Hands Help, Hearts Care

Have to

الضرورة وعدم وجود اختيار

1 Use / الاستخدام

We use have to when there is a necessity or no real choice.

نستخدم هذا التركيب عندما تكون هناك ضرورة أو لا يوجد اختيار حقيقي.

★ I have to renew my driving licence next month.

2 Affirmative / الإثبات

I / You / We / They	He / She / It
have to + infinitive	has to + infinitive
● We have to follow the rules.	● He has to finish his work.

3 Negative / النفي

don't / doesn't have to + infinitive

✓ She doesn't have to worry. Everything is fine.

don't / doesn't have to = not necessary

4 Modals at a Glance / ملخص سريع

👍	should	advice / suggestion
👎	shouldn't	negative advice
🛡	must	rules / strong advice / invitation
🚫	mustn't	strong negative advice / prohibition
✓	have to	necessity / no choice

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Unit 2: Hands Help, Hearts Care

Practice - Part 1

تدريبات 1

1 A. Complete with must or have to. (SB) / أكمل

1. Citizens ..... respect the national laws.
2. We ..... stay late at work. The manager orders us.
3. You ..... vote in elections if you want your voice to be heard.
4. Students ..... treat their teachers and classmates politely.
5. People ..... recycle to protect the environment.

2 B. Choose the correct answer. (SB) / اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1. You ..... wear a helmet when riding a motorbike. It's the law.
   a. should b. shouldn't c. must d. mustn't
2. You ..... eat so much sugar. It's not healthy.
   a. have to b. must c. should d. shouldn't
3. Drivers ..... use their phones while driving.
   a. mustn't b. should c. have to d. must
4. You ..... take an umbrella. It's going to rain.
   a. should b. mustn't c. has to d. shouldn't
5. I ..... finish this report by 5 p.m.
   a. have to b. mustn't c. shouldn't d. has to

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Unit 2: Hands Help, Hearts Care

Practice – Part 2

تدريبات 2

1 A. Find and correct the mistake. (SB) / صحح الخطأ

1. You must to wear a uniform at school. .....
2. She should calling her mother more often. .....
3. She don't have to worry. Everything is fine. .....
4. He mustn't attend the party. He promised to go. .....
5. Ali must park his car here. There is a "No Parking" sign. .....

2 B. Rewrite using the correct modal verb. (SB) / أعد الكتابة

1. It's important to protect public property.

   .....
2. It's a good idea to learn about your country's history.

   .....
3. It is necessary to obey traffic rules.

   .....
4. It's not allowed to cheat in exams.

   .....
5. It's not a good idea to waste water.

   .....

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Unit 3: Truth Vs. Lies

Zero Conditional

الحالة الشرطية الصفرية

1 Use / الاستخدام

- We use Zero Conditional for general truths and scientific facts.
- نستخدم الحالة الشرطية الصفرية للتعبير عن الحقائق العامة والحقائق العلمية.

1. If you mix red and blue, you get purple.
2. If water boils, it turns to steam.

2 Form / التكوين

If + Present Simple, Present Simple

كل من فعل الشرط والنتيجة يكونان في المضارع البسيط.

3 Meaning / المعنى

- The result is a fact, not just a future possibility.
- النتيجة هنا حقيقة ثابتة وليست مجرد احتمال مستقبلي.

✓ If you press this button, the light comes on.

4 Remember / تذكر

- Zero Conditional: Present Simple → Present Simple
- We do NOT use will for facts and scientific truths.
- لا نستخدم will عندما يكون المقصود حقيقة عامة أو علمية.

5 Quick Check / تدريب سريع

If you heat ice, it ..... .

a. melts

b. will melt

The English Icon

English made clear. Success starts here.

Secondary 1 Grammar

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Unit 3: Truth Vs. Lies

First Conditional

الحالة الشرطية الأولى

1 Use / الاستخدام

- We use First Conditional for real future possibilities.
- نستخدم الحالة الشرطية الأولى للتعبير عن احتمال حقيقي في المستقبل.

2 Form / التكوين

If + Present Simple, will + infinitive

نستخدم المضارع البسيط بعد **if**، ثم + will + المصدر في الجملة الرئيسية.

3 Examples / أمثلة

1. If it **rains** tomorrow, we **will stay** at home.
2. If I **study** hard, I **will pass** the test.
3. If we **hurry**, we **will catch** the train.
4. We **will catch** the train if we **hurry**.

4 Be Careful / انتبه

✓ **Correct:**
If she **studies**, she **will succeed**.

✗ **Incorrect:**
If she **will study**, she **will succeed**.

بعد **if** لا نستخدم **will** في هذه القاعدة.

5 Remember / تذكر

Possible future → First Conditional

If-clause + **main clause** / جملة الشرط + الجملة الرئيسية

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Unit 3: Truth Vs. Lies

Second Conditional

الحالة الشرطية الثانية

1 Use / الاستخدام

- We use Second Conditional for imaginary or unreal situations and impossible dreams.
- نستخدم الحالة الشرطية الثانية للتعبير عن المواقف الافتراضية والأحلام غير الواقعية.

2 Form / التكوين

If + Past Simple, would + infinitive

would = 'd

نستخدم الماضي البسيط بعد if ثم would + المصدر.

3 Example / مثال

- If I **were** a famous singer, I **would** help children in need.
- If I **had** enough money, **I'd** buy a new car.

4 Compare the Three Conditionals / قارن بين أنواع الشرط الثلاثة

Conditional	Form	Use	الاستخدام
Zero	If + Present, Present	fact / truth	حقائق عامة
First	If + Present, will + inf.	real future possibility	إمكانية مستقبلية حقيقية
Second	If + Past, would + inf.	imaginary / unreal situation	مواقف افتراضية / غير واقعية

5 Quick Comparison / مقارنة سريعة

Zero
If water **boils**,
it **turns** to steam.

First
If it **rains** tomorrow,
we **will** stay home.

Second
If I **had** more money,
I **would** travel.

Unit 3: Truth Vs. Lies

Unit 3 Practice

تدريبات الوحدة

1 A. Complete with the correct form. (SB) / أكمل

1. If you eat too much sugar, you ..... (gain weight).
2. If we hurry, we ..... (not / miss) the train.
3. If I had more free time, I ..... (learn) Spanish.
4. If you press this button, the light ..... (come) on.
5. If she ..... (know) his phone number, she would call him.

2 B. Choose the correct sentence. (SB) / اختر الجملة الصحيحة

1 Giving scientific information about fire:

a. If you pour water on fire, it will go out.

b. If you pour water on fire, it goes out.

2 Talking about an impossible dream:

a. If I am a famous singer, I help children in need.

b. If I were a famous singer, I would help children in need.

3 C. Quick Check / تدريب إضافي

Not from the Student Book – Extra Practice

1. If you don't water plants, they ..... .
2. If I finish early, I ..... you.
3. If I were you, I ..... the information first.

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Units 1-3

Review 1

مراجعة على Units 1-3

1 A. Choose the structurally correct sentence. (SB) / اختر الجملة الصحيحة

1
- a. You must to study if you want to succeed.
- b. You must be study if you want to succeed.
- c. You must study if you want to succeed.
- d. You must to study if you want succeed.

2
- a. You should to drink more water.
- b. You should drank more water.
- c. You should drink more water.
- d. You should drunk more water.

3
- a. If I had knew, I would come.
- b. If I known, I would have come.
- c. If I knew, I would come.
- d. If I had knew, I would have come.

4
- a. If you eat healthy, you will feel better.
- b. If you eat healthily, you will feel better.
- c. If you ate healthily, you will feel better.
- d. If you eat healthy, you would feel better.

2 B. Rewrite using the word in brackets. (SB) / أعد الكتابة

5 It's necessary to wear a seat belt. (must)

.....

6 It's a bad idea to eat junk food every day. (shouldn't)

.....

7 It's important to apologize when you're wrong. (should)

.....

8 It's necessary to lock the door at night. (must)

.....

9 It's a bad idea to drive without a license. (shouldn't)

.....

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Unit 4: Save and Shine

Verbs + to-infinitive

أفعال يأتي بعدها المصدر بـ to

1 Use / الاستخدام

- Some verbs are followed by to + infinitive.
  بعض الأفعال يأتي بعدها المصدر مسبوقاً بـ to.

Joury decided to eat fish for lunch.

2 Form / التكوين

Verb + to + infinitive

decide to eat | promise to help | agree to come

3 Common Verbs / أهم الأفعال

Verb	Verb + to + infinitive	Verb	Verb + to + infinitive
decide	decide to do	plan	plan to do
promise	promise to do	hope	hope to do
agree	agree to do	refuse	refuse to do
want	want to do		

4 Examples / أمثلة

- He promised to help me.
- We decided to travel to Spain.
- Nada agreed to come to the party.

5 Be Careful / انتبه

Correct: decide to buy

Incorrect: decide buying

Secondary 1 Grammar
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Unit 4: Save and Shine

Verbs + -ing
أفعال يأتي بعدها gerund

1 Use / الاستخدام

- Some verbs are followed by verb + -ing.
  بعض الأفعال يأتي بعدها الفعل مضافًا إليه ing.

✓ Sama enjoys reading short stories.

2 Common Verbs / أهم الأفعال

enjoy	avoid	mind	suggest	finish	consider

3 Form / التكوين

Verb + V-ing

enjoys reading	avoid eating	suggested taking

4 Examples / أمثلة

- She enjoys reading novels.
- They avoid eating junk food.
- I don't mind waiting for you.
- She suggested taking a break.

5 Compare / قارن

Correct	Incorrect
enjoy reading	enjoy to read
avoid eating	avoid to eat
suggest taking	suggest to take

6 Remember / تذكر

★ Learn the pattern with the verb itself / احفظ النمط مع الفعل نفسه

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Unit 4: Save and Shine

Infinitive or -ing

No Change in Meaning
بدون تغير في المعنى

1 Both Forms / الصيغتان

- Some verbs can be followed by to-infinitive or V-ing with no important change in meaning.
- بعض الأفعال يمكن أن يأتي بعدها المصدر بـ to أو الفعل + ing دون تغير مهم في المعنى.

2 Common Verbs / الأفعال الشائعة

love • like • hate • prefer • start • begin • continue

3 Form / التكوين

verb + to + infinitive **OR** verb + V-ing

4 Book Example / مثال من الدرس

Rodayna began to study / studying AI last year.

5 Examples / أمثلة

- I like to read / reading.
- She loves to travel / travelling.
- They started to work / working.
- He continued to speak / speaking.

6 Important / مهم

With these verbs, both forms are acceptable.
مع هذه الأفعال، الشكلان مقبولان.

Unit 4: Save and Shine

Infinitive or -ing

Change in Meaning
اختلاف المعنى

1 Important Verbs / أهم الأفعال

- remember
- forget
- regret
- stop
- try

2 Remember & Forget

Form	Meaning / المعنى	Example
remember to do	تتذكر أن تفعل شيئاً	Remember to turn off the lights.
remember doing	تتذكر شيئاً فعلته بالفعل	I remember meeting him.
forget to do	تنسى أن تفعل شيئاً	Adam forgot to turn off the gas.
forget doing	لا تتذكر أنك فعلت شيئاً	He forgot paying the bill.

3 Stop & Try

Form	Meaning / المعنى	Example
stop doing	يتوقف عن الفعل	He stopped smoking.
stop to do	يتوقف ليفعل شيئاً آخر	He stopped to take a coffee break.
try to do	يحاول	I tried to open the door.
try doing	يجرب	Try adding more salt.

4 Regret / regret

Form	Meaning / المعنى	Example
regret doing	يندم على فعل سابق	I regret losing my keys.
regret to say / inform	يؤسفني أن أقول / أبلغ	I regret to inform you that the trip is cancelled.

5 Note / ملاحظة

The lesson mentions these verbs, and the memo explains the meaning difference clearly.
الدرس يذكر هذه الأفعال، والمذكرة تشرح اختلاف المعنى بوضوح.

Unit 4: Save and Shine

Unit 4 Practice

تدريبات الوحدة

1 A. Choose the correct answer. (SB) / أختر

1. She enjoys ..... to music.
   a. to listen b. to listening c. listen d. listening
2. He promised ..... me with the project.
   a. helping b. to help c. to helping d. help
3. They avoid ..... junk food.
   a. eating b. eat c. to eating d. to eat
4. We decided ..... a new car.
   a. buying b. to buying c. to buy d. buy
5. I don't mind ..... for you.
   a. to wait b. waiting c. wait d. waits
6. She suggested ..... a break.
   a. to take b. take c. to taking d. taking
7. He stopped ..... a coffee break.
   a. taking b. to take c. take d. to taking

2 B. Complete with the correct form. (SB – adapted) / أكمل

8. "I'll never forget ..... the Eiffel Tower for the first time."
9. "Please remember ..... off the lights before leaving."

3 C. Complete with the correct form. (SB) / أكمل

1. She enjoys ..... (read) novels in her free time.
2. He promised ..... (help) me with my homework.
3. We decided ..... (travel) to Spain next summer.
4. Nada agreed ..... (come) to the party.

4 D. Sort the verbs. (SB – corrected) / صنف

like – want – enjoy – plan – finish – hope – avoid – promise – consider – refuse

Gerunds: verb + -ing	Infinitives: to + inf.	Both forms
.....	.....	like
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

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Unit 5: Using Technology at Schools

Countable & Uncountable Nouns

الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

1 Use / الاستخدام

Countable nouns are nouns we can count.

Examples:

- a book / books
- an app / apps
- a student / students

الأسماء المعدودة هي أسماء يمكن عدها.

Uncountable nouns are nouns we usually cannot count.

Examples:

- homework
- information
- money
- advice

الأسماء غير المعدودة هي أسماء لا نعدها عادة.

2 Important / مهم

Countable nouns:

- can be singular or plural
- can take a / an

Uncountable nouns:

- usually have no plural form
- do not take a / an

Correct:

- some advice
- some information

Incorrect:

- an advice
- an information

3 Compare / قارن

Countable:

- many books
- a few students

Uncountable:

- much money
- a little water

4 Note / ملاحظة

Some words may be countable or uncountable according to meaning.

بعض الكلمات قد تكون معدودة أو غير معدودة حسب المعنى.

chocolate = uncountable

a chocolate = countable

5 Quick Check / تدريب سريع

1. I need _____ information.
   a. an b. some

2. She has _____ books.
   a. much b. many

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Unit 5: Using Technology at Schools

Quantifiers

كلمات الكمية

1 Some & Any

some:

- affirmative sentences
- offers and requests

Examples:

- I have some homework.
- Can I have some water, please?

نستخدم some في الجمل المثبتة، والعروض والطلبات.

any:

- negative sentences
- questions

Examples:

- We don't have any milk.
- Do you have any questions?

نستخدم any في الجمل المنفية، والأسئلة.

2 Much & Many

many + countable plural:

- many students
- many books

much + uncountable:

- much water
- much money

3 A few & Few

a few + countable plural
= some, but not many
قليل لكنه موجود.

few + countable plural
= hardly any / not enough
قليل جدًا أو غير كافٍ.

4 A little & Little

a little + uncountable
= some, but not much
قليل لكنه موجود.

little + uncountable
= hardly any / not enough
قليل جدًا أو غير كافٍ.

5 Remember / تذكر

a few / a little
→ positive meaning

few / little
→ negative meaning

6 Quick Check / تدريب سريع

1. There isn't _____ milk in the fridge.
2. She has _____ good friends.
3. Do you have _____ homework?

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Unit 5: Using Technology at Schools

Unit 5 Practice (1)

تدريبات الوحدة 5 – الجزء الأول

A Find and correct the mistakes. (SB)

1. I need an advice. .....
2. She has many luggages. .....
3. Can I have two breads? .....
4. I have a news for you. .....
5. How many money? .....
6. She has long hairs. .....

B Reminder / تذكر

• advice	→ uncountable	النصيحة: غير معدودة
• luggage	→ uncountable	الأمتعة: غير معدودة
• bread	→ uncountable in this use	الخبز: غير معدود في هذا الاستخدام
• news	→ uncountable	الأخبار: غير معدودة
• money	→ uncountable	المال: غير معدود
• hair	→ usually uncountable when talking generally	الشعر: غالبًا غير معدود عند الحديث بشكل عام

C Quick Check / تدريب إضافي

1. There are _____ students in the class.
   a. much b. many
2. She gave me _____ useful information.
   a. a b. some

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Unit 5: Using Technology at Schools

Unit 5 Practice (2)

تدريبات الوحدة 5 – الجزء الثاني

A Complete using:

some – any – much – many – a few – few – a little – little (SB)

1. I don't have _____ homework today.
2. There are _____ cars on the street, around a thousand.
3. My brother has _____ close friends; only 2.
4. There are _____ apples in the basket, not enough for all of us.
5. How _____ milk is in the fridge?
6. There is _____ milk in the fridge. Let's get some.

B Choose the correct answer. (SB)

1. There isn't _____ money left.
   a. many b. much c. a few d. several

2. She has _____ good ideas.
   a. much b. a little c. many d. any

3. _____ can be both countable and uncountable.
   a. Money b. Chocolate c. Furniture d. Weather

4. How _____ sugar do you want in your tea?
   a. many b. much c. a few d. some

5. How _____ bags do you have?
   a. many b. much c. little d. few

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Unit 6: Job Hunting

A & An

أداتا التنكير

1 Use / الاستخدام

We use a / an with singular countable nouns.

نستخدم a / an مع الأسم المفرد المعدود.

2 A

We use a before a word that begins with a consonant sound.

Examples:

- a man
- a university
- a European team

3 An

We use an before a word that begins with a vowel sound.

Examples:

- an egg
- an orange
- an honest man

4 Be Careful / انتبه

We depend on the sound, not the letter.

Correct: ✓
- a university
- an honest man

Incorrect: ✗
- an university
- a honest man

5 Quick Check / تدريب سريع

1. _____ umbrella
2. _____ useful idea
3. _____ hour

Unit 6: Job Hunting

The

أداة التعريف

1 Specific Things / أشياء محددة

We use **the** with specific things.

Example:

Pass me **the** book on the table.

2 Unique Things / أشياء فريدة

- **the** earth
- **the** world
- **the** sun
- **the** moon

3 Second Mention / الذكر الثاني

I saw **a** dog.

The dog was friendly.

4 Country Names / أسماء بعض الدول

Use **the** with names containing:

- Republic
- Kingdom
- States

Examples:

- **the** Arab Republic of Egypt
- **the** United States of America
- **the** United Kingdom

5 Other Uses / استخدامات أخرى

- play **the** guitar
- **the** highest
- **the** best

6 Quick Check / تدريب سريع

1. He plays _____ piano.

2. _____ Nile is a famous river.

3. She lives in _____ Egypt.

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Unit 6: Job Hunting

No Article

بدون أداة

1 Languages / اللغات

- She speaks **French.**
- He learns **Spanish.**

2 Cities / المدن

- They live in **Cairo.**
- She visited **London.**

3 Days / الأيام

- We met on **Monday.**
- The exam is on **Sunday.**

4 General Uncountable Nouns
الأسماء غير المعدودة العامة

- I don't like **tea.**
- **Water** is essential for life.

5 Individual Mountain Names
أسماء الجبال المفردة

- **Mount Everest** is very high.

But:

- **the Alps**

6 Remember / تذكر

No article with:

- languages
- cities
- days
- general uncountable nouns
- individual mountain names

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Unit 6: Job Hunting

Unit 6 Practice (1)

تدريبات الوحدة 6 – الجزء الأول

1 Fill in with: a – an – the – no article (SB)

1. I have _____ great idea.
2. Can you play _____ guitar?
3. _____ Mount Everest is _____ highest mountain in the world.
4. She speaks _____ French and _____ Spanish.
5. _____ United States is _____ country in North America.
6. I don't like _____ tea.
7. He's _____ doctor I told you about.
8. She works in _____ hospital.
9. _____ Nile River is _____ longest river in _____ world.
10. He is _____ honest man.

Mini Note / ملاحظة

- no article → languages / general uncountable nouns
- the → superlatives / specific names

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Unit 6: Job Hunting

Unit 6 Practice (2): Articles

تدريبات الوحدة 6 – الجزء الثاني

A Find and correct the mistake. (SB)

1. He is a honest man. .....
2. I want to buy an new car. .....
3. A birds sing in the morning. .....
4. He's doctor. .....
5. A moon is beautiful tonight. .....
6. She gave me an advice. .....
7. I need pen to write. .....
8. Sun rises in the east. .....
9. They live in the London. .....
10. We met on the Monday. .....

B Remember:

- **a / an** = first mention
- **the** = specific / unique / second mention
- **no article** = cities / languages / days / general uncountable nouns

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Units 4–6

Review 2 – Final Grammar Review

مراجعة نهائية

A Choose the correct answer.

1. She decided _____ abroad after graduation.
   a. going b. to go c. goes d. gone

2. I enjoy _____ new languages in my free time.
   a. learn b. to learn c. learning d. learned

3. Could you give me some _____ for this job interview?
   a. advises b. advice c. advise d. adviser

4. She gave me _____ useful information about studying abroad.
   a. a lot of b. few c. many d. some

5. How _____ students are in the classroom?
   a. little b. many c. much d. a lot of

6. She bought _____ apple and ate it quickly.
   a. a b. an c. the d. no article

B Choose the structurally correct sentence.

7. a. I want learning more about history.
   b. I want to learn more about history.
   c. I want learned more about history.
   d. I want learn more about history.

8. a. There isn't much food in the fridge.
   b. There isn't few food in the fridge.
   c. There isn't many food in the fridge.
   d. There isn't much foods in the fridge.

9. a. We visited a Eiffel Tower in Paris.
   b. We visited an Eiffel Tower in Paris.
   c. We visited the Eiffel Tower in Paris.
   d. We visited Eiffel Tower in Paris.

10. a. I need to buy a few furniture.
    b. I need to buy a few furnitures.
    c. I need to buy pieces of furniture.
    d. I need to buy three furniture.

11. a. We can't afford being late.
    b. We can't afford be late.
    c. We can't afford to be late.
    d. We can't afford been late.

Great Job!

You've completed all the grammar units.

Keep reviewing and stay confident!

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